

1. **Self Assessment – Module B**
2. What is the difference between bradycardia and a deceleration when monitoring a fetus? **BRADYCARDIA IS A FETAL HEART RATE LESS THAN 120 BEATS/MINUTE OR A DROP OF 20 BEATS PER MINUTE FROM BASELINE. DECELERATION IS A DROP IN THE HEART BELOW 120/MINUTE FOR LESS THAN 2 MINUTES.**
3. What is the definition of tachycardia when monitoring a fetus? **TACHYCARDIA IS A SUSTAINED HEART RATE ABOVE 160 BEATS/MINUTE.**
4. Calculate the EDC if the mother's first day of her last menstrual cycle is August 4. **AUGUST 4 MINUS THREE MONTHS IS MAY 4. MAY 4 + 7 DAYS IS MAY 11. EDC IS MAY 11.**
5. What causes each type of deceleration?
  - A. Early deceleration **FETAL HEAD BEING COMPRESSED BY CERVIX. NORMAL. NO ACTION.**
  - B. Late deceleration **FETAL ASPHYXIA**
  - C. Variable deceleration **COMPRESSION OF THE UMBILICAL CORD**
6. What is the immediate treatment of a baby suspected of meconium aspiration? **SUCTION OF MOUTH & TRACHEA PRIOR TO VENTILATION OR STIMULATION.**
7. What may low levels of alpha fetoprotein indicate? **NEURAL TUBE DEFECT**
8. Hypoxia, hypercapnia and acidosis in the fetus is called **ASPHYXIA** and may lead to irreversible damage to the brain and vital organs.
9. Where should the placenta be implanted in the uterus? **UPPER PORTION OF UTERUS.**
10. Implantation in the lower uterus is called **PLACENTA PREVIA.**
11. Premature separation of the placenta from the uterine wall is called **ABRUPTIO PLACENTAE.**
12. A mother who is pregnant for the first time is called **PRIMAGRAVIDA.**
13. G4 P5 (1SAB). What does this indicate? **4 PREGNANCIES, 5 LIVE BIRTHS, 1 SPONTANEOUS ABORTION. THE WOMAN MUST HAVE HAD TWO SETS OF TWINS.**
14. Define parity. **TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE BORN**
15. Compression of the umbilical cord in the uterus is called **OCCULT PROLAPSE**
16. At the end of stage I of labor, effacement of the cervix should be **100 %** and the cervix should be dilated to **10.**

17. The process of stopping labor is called **TOCOLYSIS**.
18. Name two sympathomimetics used to stop labor.
  - A. **TERBUTALINE**
  - B. **RITODRINE**
19. 95% of deliveries occur in which position of the fetus? **VERTEX**
20. A fetal presentation in which the foot and leg is presented before the rest of the body is referred to as a **FOOTLING OR INCOMPLETE** breech.
21. A fetal presentation in which the feet, legs and buttocks all present together is called **COMPLETE** breech.
22. List three conditions which help the newborn to initiate the first breath.
  - A. **CHEMORECEPTORS**
  - B. **SQUEEZING OF THE THORAX**
  - C. **ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES**
23. List three conditions which help change the fetal circulation to adult circulation.
  - A. **CLAMPING OF THE CORD CAUSING PRESSURE CHANGES, PERFUSION OF LOWER LIMBS AND CLOSURE OF THE FORAMEN OVALE**
  - B. **CLOSURE OF DUCTUS ARTERIOSUS DUE TO LOSS OF PROSTOGLANDINS**
  - C. **CLOSURE OF DUCTUS VENOSUS DUE TO NO UMBILICAL BLOOD FLOW**
24. What occurs during stage II of delivery? **DELIVERY OF THE FETUS**
25. What is the Fundus? **THE "TOP" OF THE UTERUS.**
26. Normal fetal blood pH should be above **7.25**.